

CLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

25X1A

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bolivia/Argentina/Uruguay

DATE DISTR. 6 September 1949

SUBJECT Situation in Bolivia

NO. OF PAGES 1

25X1A PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1X DATE OF INFO [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1917, U.S.C. 51 AND 52, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the
1046 October 1978 from the
Director's Intelligence to the
Archivist of the United States.
Next Review Date: 2008

25X1X

SOURCE [REDACTED]

25X1A

1. Israel Canacho, Bolivian MIR exile, arrived at Colonia, Uruguay by river boat on 2 September 1949 and was placed under arrest by Uruguayan authorities and interned in the town of Trinidad.* Canacho stated that he had left Uruguay to visit his sick son in Buenos Aires and he expressed dislike for Uruguay because of its treatment of him.
2. The provisions of the Argentine government's July decree concerning 16 MIR exiles in Argentina are now being carried out. On 2 September it was reported that Augusto Cespedes was being deported to Uruguay. At the same time, however, Mario Diaz de Medina and Alberto Endieta were allegedly planning to enter Bolivia, possibly at Yacuiba.
3. On 3 September, the revolution in Bolivia was thought to be in a general state of collapse. Potosi was in government hands, Riberalta had been recaptured, and the general of the rebel forces, Brigadier General Roberto Ayroza Zorrilla, was taken prisoner. By 4 September complete government control was being established in Sucre although some fighting continued in the city.
4. Hernan Giles Zuazo, top MIR leader in La Paz, has taken refuge in the Mexican Embassy.
5. A majority of the 36 political prisoners who escaped from Coati Island were captured by Peruvian authorities.** The common criminals who also escaped landed in Bolivian territory and are being sought by the police.
6. Some unconfirmed reports indicate that certain leaders of the Cochabamba revolt landed in Arequipa.

25X1A

25X1A

*CF.
**CF.

25X1A

Document No. 10
NO CHANGE in Class. ☐
☒ DECLASSIFIED
Class. CHANGED TO: S
DDA Memo. 4
Auth: DDA REC